

URBAN DISTRICT OF DENTON.

- REPORT -

ON THE

HEALTH OF DENTON

- 1913 -

BY

WM. STEWART, M.D.



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Urban District of Denton.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Denton,

March 18th, 1914.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the Health of Denton for the year 1913.

The birth rate shows a gradual decline and is lower than in any previous year, while the death rate is slightly above the average for the past ten years.

The marriage rate shows an increase over that of the previous two years.

Infant mortality, although slightly lower than in 1911 and 1912, remains unsatisfactory, and is considerably above that for England and Wales.

Although the Zymotic attacks have been more numerous than in recent years, the death rate may be considered satisfactory.

Owing to the Order of the Local Government Board making Tuberculosis (all forms) compulsorily notifiable as from the 1st February, the number of notifications has increased from 52 in 1912, to 61 in 1913.

Under the National Insurance Act 16 cases have had treatment in sanatoria.

The work of re-modelling and extending the Sewage Disposal Works is progressing favourably.

Unfortunately, owing to many unforeseen underground difficulties, the work of laying the Thornley Lane Sewer has been much delayed, and will probably take for its completion twelve months longer than anticipated.

House to house inspection of dwelling-houses, under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c. Act, 1909, has so far been slow, but hope to proceed more rapidly with this work during the ensuing year.

I am sorry to say nothing tangible has yet been done re the provision of Refuse Destructor and Steam Disinfector, both in my opinion very necessary requirements.

Very satisfactory progress has again been made in the substitution of water closets and ashbins for privy closets and middens, &c.

To the Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor, and Manager of the Sewage Works I am much indebted for assistance rendered in the compilation of my Annual Report.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WM. STEWART,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT.

STATISTICAL.

The following are General Statistics for the year 1913 :

Area of the district in Acres 2593

Estimated population at the middle of 1913 :—

Males	8188	} 17189
Females	9001	

Number of persons per Acre 6

Number of Inhabitants in each Ward at the
Census-taking, 1911 :—

West	6346	} 16880
North	...	...	...	6169
East	...	...	...	4365

Number of Inhabited Houses at the Census-
taking, 1911 3981

Number of Uninhabited Houses at the Census-
taking, 1911 151

Number of Buildings not used as Dwellings at
the Census-taking, 1911... .. 259

Number of Persons per House at the Census-
taking, 1911 4.956

Number of Houses Completed and Certified Fit
for Occupation, 1913, 57

Persons Married per 1,000 of the Population ... 6.6

Births in the district :

Males	171	} 359
Females	188	

Annual Birth-rate per 1,000 of population ... 20.8

Deaths :—

Males	131	} 252
Females	121	

“ Crude ” Death-rates :—					
Males	...	...	...	7·62	} 14·65
Females	...	...	...	7·03	
“ Standardized ” Death-rates :—					
Males	...	...	...	8·12	} 15·61
Females	...	...	...	7·49	
Difference between Crude and Standardized					
Death-rates	...	...	...	...	+ 0·96
Deaths under 1 year old per 1000 Births					144
Estimated Increase of Population during the					
year 1913	...	...	...	...	107
Death-rate per 1000 of Population from Epidemic					
Diseases notified or ascertained					0·87
The mean “ Crude ” Death-rate, 1903—1912					14·4
The mean Birth-rate, 1903—1912					23·8

A. Location, Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

The Denton Urban District lies in the South-Eastern corner of Lancashire on the border of Cheshire. It is bounded on the north by Audenshaw Urban District and the Gorton District of Manchester; on the east by the Borough of Hyde; on the south by the Bredbury and Romiley Urban District and the County Borough of Stockport; the Reddish District of the latter borough adjoins it on the west.

The area of the district is 2,593 acres.

The surface formation of the district is clay, overlying the coal measures.

Houses in the district are mostly four and six room type, built along four main highways, viz.:—the Hyde-Manchester, Stockport and Ashton Roads, which intersect at right angles near the middle of the district

There are $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of County Council roads in the district, about $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles of other roads paved or kept metalled by the District Council, also about three miles of other roads not paved or kept metalled.

The following table gives the population and number of inhabited houses at the Census-taking, 1911, and estimated, 1913 :—

	Population.	Number of Inhabited Houses.	Average Population per House.
Census, 1911	16880	3981	4.956
Estimated, 1913	17189	4176	4.116

The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the making of Hats (Felt and Silk) and processes incidental to hat-making, Engineering, Cotton Spinning, and Coal Mining. The population on the whole is prosperous. The trade of the district has been fair throughout the year, but not quite so brisk as in 1912. Little real poverty exists. I am unable to state to what extent poor-law relief has been afforded.

Twenty-one deaths of residents occurred in the Union Hospital, Ashton-under-Lyne, during the year. There were also twenty deaths in voluntary-aided hospitals outside the district.

Mercurial Poisoning.

Since the attention of hat manufacturers has been drawn to the danger to their employees arising from the use of fur prepared by Nitrate of Mercury, more precautions have been taken to prevent mercurial poisoning, with the result that only one case was reported during the year. Nevertheless, so long as fur prepared by the system at present in vogue is used, the danger exists. Fur prepared by a Salt of Tin, mentioned in my report for 1912, and claimed to be perfectly free from injurious or poisonous effect upon the workman, yet, I am given to understand, equally good to that prepared with mercury has not been used. Old methods being deeply rooted.

B. Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Water Supply.

The district is supplied from the water mains of the Manchester Corporation. The supply is unlimited in amount and of good quality.

Rivers and Streams.

During the year the drainage of various premises has been taken out of Denton Brook and connected with the Council's sewers.

The drainage of the premises, viz. —Melbourne Street property ; Denton Station premises and Moorside Farm (Holland Street) is at present in hand and, on the completion of this work, no known pollution will exist.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The district is well drained. The Council have adopted a scheme for the construction of automatic flushing chambers on the main sewers of the district for the purpose of automatically flushing the sewers during dry weather. At present there are two of these to be installed, placed at the highest points of the sewers, and constructed to hold 400 and 500 gallons of water respectively, and to flush three or four times daily. Two other chambers will be installed during the present year.

The installation of these chambers will gradually do away with the necessity of flushing with the watering cart.

Method of Disposal of Sewage.

The sewage of the district is treated at the outfall works before being passed into the river Tame. The purification process at present in vogue comprises chemical precipitation in tanks followed by treatment in single contact-beds and by land filtration. The resultant sludge is air dried and used

by farmers as manure. The final effluent produced is generally unsatisfactory, the works being inadequate for the volume and strength of the sewage of the town.

Alterations and extensions to the works (comprising re-modelling of the precipitation tanks, provision of special storm water tanks, conversion of contact beds into percolating filters, provision of new area of percolating filters, arrangements for mechanical pressing of sludge) are in actual progress, with the object of producing an effluent complying with the standard of the Rivers' Pollution Authorities. The arrangements for mechanical pressing of sludge are almost completed, and this will mitigate the evil of exposing large quantities of sludge in open lagoons.

Localities where Improvements are Required.

The construction of a new gravitating sewer in Thornley Lane is still in progress, with a view to draining the premises in that part of the district. Owing to many underground difficulties the work has been greatly retarded, and will probably extend over another twelve months.

The electrically-driven pumping apparatus has been working satisfactorily for the past twelve months. This plant will be superseded by the Thornley Lane sewer when completed.

Alteration of Privy Middens and Pail Closets to Water Closets.

I have again the satisfaction to record good progress.

The following table will show the yearly progress in this direction since 1907 :

Year.	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Privy Closets abolished	36	183	107	68	265	196	190
Fresh Water Closets substituted	43	2 0	154	77	271	202	193
Pail Closets abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Waste Water Closets abolished.	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Fresh Water Closets substituted	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
Privy Middens abolished	21	95	72	40	153	109	105
Galvanized Dustbins substituted	43	235	156	75	280	195	196
Dry Ashpits abolished	—	—	—	—	—	30	14
Galvanized Dustbins substituted	—	—	—	—	—	55	16

The above figures show that there has been instituted 227 fresh water closets, in lieu of 222 privy, pail, and waste water closets, whilst 119 privy middens and dry ashpits have been replaced by 212 dustbins.

The figures show an increase over those converted in 1912, and with the exception of 1911, are the greatest number of conversions in any single year on record.

The Public Health Department is indebted to the Inspector of Nuisances for his untiring efforts to exterminate the insanitary privy closet and midden. At the same rate of progress the district should be absolutely clear of these in less than 3 years.

The following table will show the relative number in each Ward, and the total for the district at the end of the year :—

Ward.	Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Latrine Closets.	Pail Closets.	Privy Closets.	Dustbins.	Dry Ashpits.	Privy Middens.	Cesspools.	Public and Private Urinals.
North.	1254	361	65	6	149	1097	150	82	—	49
East ...	707	218	26	21	231	657	89	136	1	31
West...	1684	165	56	9	131	1359	135	70	1	42
Total ..	3645	741	147	36	511	3113	374	288	2	122

Scavenging.

The privy middens are emptied periodically, ashbins are emptied weekly, pail closets are systematically emptied at regular intervals, once or twice weekly, as necessity demands. The whole is removed in specially constructed carts, and deposited on low-lying ground at the following tips, viz.:—Denton Wood and Vaudrey. The deposits are well soiled over.

House Refuse.

This is removed by the public scavenger weekly, and carted to the night-soil tips enumerated before, and dealt with in a similar manner.

This system of disposal of the refuse of the district is bad, and a serious menace to the health of those to follow us. In my opinion, if these tips are not actually built over in a few years to come, they will in all probability be in dangerous proximity to dwelling-houses.

The sooner a Destructor is installed to thoroughly dispose of all organic matter the better.

The following statement prepared by the Inspector of Nuisances shows the amount of night-soil and ashes removed during the year :—

Dustbins emptied	...	...	113,766	=	1,676 loads.
Dry Ashpits emptied	...	...	2,023	=	1,609 „
Privy Middens emptied	...	...	1,353	=	1,365 „
Pails 1,022, Cesspools 63	...	...	1,085	=	106 „
Total			...	...	<u>4,756</u>
Removed to Windmill Lane Tip...	...	...	...	...	2,600 loads.
Removed to Vaudrey Lane Tip	...	...	...	...	1,688 „
Delivered to Farmers	...	...	...	...	468 „
Total...			...	...	<u>4,756</u>

Sanitary Inspections of District.

Four hundred and eighty nine dwelling houses and other premises have been dealt with.

One hundred and forty-five Preliminary Notices and five Statutory Notices, requiring the abatement of nuisances, have been served.

The following Tabulated Statement will show the principal nuisances discovered, and the result of action taken :—

	By Verbal Request.	By Preliminary Notice.	By Statutory Notice.	Total.
1. Privy closets abolished ...	6	184	...	190
2. Fresh waterclosets substituted	5	188	...	193
3. Pail closets abolished ...	...	7	...	7
4. Fresh waterclosets substituted	...	9	...	9
5. Waste water closets abolished.	2	23	..	25
6. Fresh waterclosets substituted	2	23	...	25
7. Privy middens abolished ...	5	100	...	105
8. Dust bins substituted ...	3	193	...	196
9. Dry ashpits abolished ...	2	12	...	14
10. Dust bins substituted ...	4	12	...	16
11. Dust bins renewed ... ..	...	44	...	44
12. Defective w.c.'s repaired ...	...	7	...	7
13. Blocked gullies, w.c. and drains cleared or repaired	4	66	...	70
14. Slop pipes lengthened or re- paired ... ..	...	99	...	99
15. Drains relaid	1	163	...	164
16. New self-cleansing gullies provided ... ..	...	71	...	71
17. Ventilating shafts provided ...	...	20	...	20
18. Inspection chambers provided	...	8	...	8
19. Intercepting traps provided...	...	2	...	2

	By Verbal Request.	By Preliminary Notice.	By Statutory Notice.	Total.
20. Dropspouts disconnected from drains and repaired ... ..	...	15	...	15
21. Yard walls rebuilt or repaired ...	...	185	...	185
22. Yard surfaces re-formed or repaired ... ..	...	207	...	207
23. Wood sheds in yards removed	5	5	7	17
24. Nuisance abated arising from accumulation of manure ...	...	1	...	1
25. Nuisance abated arising from animals being improperly kept	...	1	...	1
26. Defective roofs, eaves, etc., repaired	1	31	...	32
27. Defective windows and general repairs in houses ...	20	14	...	34
Total No. of Nuisances abated under the above headings ...	60	1690	7	1757

Smoke Nuisance.

Five smoke observations have been made of one hour duration.

Four of these were in relation to the chimney of a Hat Factory, and which showed an average of 18 minutes black smoke during the hour.

A report on these cases was laid before the Health Committee, and it was resolved that the Clerk write to the firm, calling their attention to the nuisance caused by the emission of dense black smoke. Since this request was made, the firm have, to some extent, minimised the nuisance by having alterations made to the boiler and flue.

Offensive Trades.

Under this heading there are two tripe boilers. Their places of business are clean and well kept.

Schools.

There are in the district two Provided Schools, viz., the Russell Scott Council School and the Central Council School.

Five Non-Provided Schools, viz.:—Christ Church C.E. School, Denton and Haughton National School, St. Mary's Roman Catholic School, St. Mary's C.E. School, and St. Anne's C.E. School.

Two Provided Schools were closed in June, viz., the Hyde Road Council School and the Manchester Road Council School. In both schools the classrooms were small or insufficiently lighted, and were out of date for present day requirements.

The new Council School (mentioned in my reports for 1911 and 1912) was opened on July 1st of this year. Situated almost in the centre of the district, on land adjoining the Public Park and Recreation Grounds. Built with accommodation for 508 mixed scholars and 270 infant scholars.

The following figures show the number of scholars on the register in the New School, and the combined numbers on the registers of the two schools closed :—

	Mixed Scholars.	Infant Scholars.
The New Council School	324	247
Manchester Rd. Council School (closed) 158	398	246
Hyde Road Council School (closed)... 240		

These figures would indicate that almost all the scholars attending the two schools which were closed are now on the register of the new Council School.

All schools receive their water supply from the Manchester Corporation mains.

The following table will show the Notifiable Zymotic attacks in school children at the different schools within the district.

	Quarter Ending 31st March.	Quarter Ending 30th June.	Quarter Ending 30th September.	Quarter Ending 31st December.
The Russell Scott Council School			1 Diphtheria 1 Enteric Fever	7 Scarlet Fever 3 Diphtheria
The Central Council School			4 Scarlet Fever	8 Scarlet Fever
Christ Church C.E. School				4 Scarlet Fever 1 Diphtheria
Denton and Haughton National School	1 Erysipelas	1 Diphtheria	1 Scarlet Fever	4 Scarlet Fever
St. Mary's R.C. School			1 Scarlet Fever	1 Scarlet Fever
St. Mary's C.E. School			1 Scarlet Fever	
St. Anne's C.E. School	2 Diphtheria	2 Diphtheria	2 Diphtheria	3 Scarlet Fever 1 Diphtheria

Four Diphtheria, one Enteric Fever, and three Scarlet Fever cases were scholars at Schools outside the district.

Non-Notifiable Zymotics.

As stated in my Report for 1912, Measles was epidemic during the December quarter and continued so during the first three or four weeks of the present year. Acting under Article 45B of the Code, and with the approval of the School Medical Superintendent (Dr. Butterworth), the Infant Department of the following schools were closed from December 17th, 1912, till January 6th, 1913, and again for a further period from January 7th, 1914, till January 21st, 1914, all dates inclusive, viz. :—Hyde Road Council School, Russell Scott Memorial School, St. Mary's, R.C., Denton and Haughton National School, Christ Church, C.E., St. Anne's, C.E., and Manchester Road Council School.

Since January, with the exception of a few isolated cases, the district has been almost free from the disease.

Mumps were prevalent throughout the second quarter, but in view of the comparative absence of danger to life, the patients only were excluded from school.

Chicken Pox was more or less prevalent during the second and third quarters of the year.

Teachers have been instructed to exclude from school every child showing the slightest suspicious sign of one or other of the infectious diseases until seen by a doctor.

Scarlet Fever was epidemic during the last two quarters of the year, particularly so in the December quarter, and continues so in the present year.

Handbills, setting out the most prominent signs, &c., and precautions to prevent the spread of these diseases have been distributed freely throughout the district.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

This matter is in the hands of the School Medical Superintendent for the County (Dr. Butterworth).

Foods.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

The number of persons registered as Cowkeepers or Purveyors of Milk are shown as under :—

WARD.	Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk.	Cowkeepers only.	Purveyors of Milk.	Total.
North	5		10	15
East	13	1	5	19
West	8	1	11	20
Farmers from outside districts			5	5
Total	26	2	31	59

Regulations under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Orders are in force in the district. Frequent inspections of the premises have been made, and the conditions found were fairly satisfactory.

No case of a cow suffering from Tuberculous Udder has been discovered during the year.

All the farms receive their water supply from the Manchester Corporation Mains.

The milk supply to the district has not at all times been up to the standard.

During the year, by request of the Health Committee, I prepared two pamphlets : one, “ Points for Housewives and others concerned in the Purchase, Reception, or Storage of the Domestic Milk Supply ;” the other, “ Points for Farmers, Dairymen and Retailers, and others concerned in the production and retailing of milk for human consumption.”

These the Council had printed and distributed to householders, and to farmers, dairymen, &c., respectively.

(b) OTHER FOODS.

The food supply generally has been of a wholesome character, no case of illness has been attributed to partaking of contaminated food.

The sanitary condition of premises where foods are prepared, stored or exposed for sale are on the whole satisfactory.

There are 72 bakehouses within the district, and with the exception of one, the baking is carried on in conjunction some other business. The conditions found in all were satisfactory.

Meat Inspection.

A systematic inspection of meat is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, who holds a special certificate in meat inspection. No diseased or tuberculous meat was detected.

Slaughter Houses.

There are eleven slaughter-houses in the district, five of which are registered and six licensed. Frequent visits are paid. The conditions found were satisfactory.

Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.

The Council, by resolution, authorized the Inspector of Nuisances to procure and submit samples of milk for analysis.

During the year eleven samples of milk were purchased from purveyors of milk on their round of delivery and submitted to Professor Delepine for examination : on the 16th July six samples, and on the 31st July five samples. The result of the analysis is shown in the subjoined table :

Specimen Number	Result of Analysis	Action taken
First Series		
No. 1	Deficient in fat 27.7 per cent. ... No preservative found	Cautioned
No. 2	Deficient in fat 9.7 per cent. ... No preservative found	„
No. 3	Deficient in fat 15.7 per cent. ... No preservative found	„
No. 4	Deficient in fat 27.3 per cent. ... No preservative found	„
No. 5	Deficient in fat 8.7 per cent. ... No preservative found	„
No. 6	Deficient in fat 8.7 per cent. ... No preservative found	„
Second Series		
No. 7	Genuine. No preservative found...	
No. 8	Genuine. No preservative found...	
No. 9	Genuine. No preservative found...	
No. 10	Genuine. No preservative found...	
No. 11	Genuine. No preservative found...	

It will be seen that the first series of samples were all deficient in fat, assuming that normal new milk contains at least 3 per cent of fat.

The second series of samples were not taken from the same vendors as the first, nevertheless I think it proves that the sampling of milk has had a good moral effect.

No legal proceedings were taken, but the defaulting vendors were cautioned.

Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act.

Dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 :—

No. of Inspections.	No. of dwelling-houses which, on inspection, were considered to be in a state unfit for human habitation.	No. of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to making closing orders.	No. of Closing Orders made.	No. of dwelling-houses, the defects of which were remedied without the making of a Closing Order.	The number of dwelling-houses which, after the making of closing orders, were put in a fit state for human habitation.
135	1	...	...	36	...

During the year 135 inspections of dwelling-houses were made, and in 22 houses no defects were found, 113 preliminary notices specifying work required to be done to remedy defects, comprising principally, dirty walls and ceilings, defective roofs, windows fast and unable to open, floors and woodwork in a bad state of repair, &c.

In 36 houses thorough renovation has been carried out.

In one case, a house and shop combined, let at 6/- per week, situated on one of the main roads almost in the centre of the district, on inspection was found in a very dilapidated condition; in front of the premises there was a dangerous cavity, owing to the ground floor of the house being several inches below the level of the footpath. Notice was served specifying the work required to be done to put the premises in a habitable condition. The owners had the premises demolished without a closing order being served. New premises have since been erected on the site, these have been brought up to the level of the footpath, and thereby a public improvement has been effected.

No further action has been taken with respect to the eleven houses closed in 1912.

Housing.

At present there is a shortage in cottage property in the North and East Wards. Two cases of serious overcrowding have been discovered, and these cases have been dealt with.

Houses in the district are, for the most part, in a good sanitary condition, with sufficiency of air space and cleanliness of surroundings.

The following table gives the number of dwelling-houses completed and certified fit for occupation during the years :—

1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
101	90	87	82	50	114	70	75	63	57

Sixteen other houses were in process of erection at the end of the year.

In the following tabulated statement will be seen the housing accommodation, with annual value under and over £16 per year, the Ward distribution, also other buildings in the district :—

Ward.	Houses.		Total Houses.	Clubs.	Factories.	Workshops.	Churches and Chapels.	Schools.
	Under £16	Over £16						
North	1176	362	1538	2	29	26	3	4
East	894	200	1094	1	13	13	3	4
West	1019	682	1701	5	20	22	5	5
Total	3089	1244	4333	8	62	61	11	13

Artisan houses are mostly four-room type, but there are a number with five and six rooms, and some are provided with baths.

Supervision over the Erection of New Buildings.

Plans are deposited and approved by the Council, subject to the buildings conforming to the bye-laws of the Council. Buildings are regularly inspected during the course of erection, and finally inspected after completion, and, if found in accordance with the bye-laws of the district, they are then certified as fit for human habitation.

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	34	2	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	63	..	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	6	...	...
Total	103	2	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.	No. of Defects.			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Ventilation ... ..	...	..	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
{ Insufficient ... ..	..	...	...	...
{ Unsuitable or Defective ..	3	2	...	...
{ Not Separate for Sexes ...	...	..	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)	1	...	...	...
Breach of Special Sanitary require- ments for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	..	...	...
Other Offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to out- work which are included in Part 3 of this Report).				
Total	4	2	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		Prosecutions		Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers sending twice in the year.			Lists received from Employers sending once in the year.			Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.		Prosecutions		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions, (Sections 109, 110)
	Outworkers.			Outworkers.												
	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.	Lists.	Contractors.	Workmen.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.								
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	32		937	1		34										

4. REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	Number
Workshops	61
Bakehouses	72
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...	133

5. OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133, 1901)	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 5, 1901) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	
Other	
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ...	
In use at the end of the year	1

There are 62 textile and non-textile factories and 61 workshops in the district.

The principal industries carried on in the factories are : Felt hat manufacturing, box making, packing-case making, wire-drawing, hat leather manufacturing, printing, dyeing, cotton spinning, electricity, gas engines, and general engineering, ironfounders, brick making, and laundries.

And in the workshops : Silk hat manufacturing, box making, printing, paper cutting, dyeing, cabinet making, joinering, and the trades or business of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, tin and coppersmiths, and plumbers, milliners, dressmakers, bakers, tripe-dressers, and launderers.

The condition of the workshops are very satisfactory : one case of nuisance was found, but soon afterwards remedied.

At the factories occupied by Messrs. Pritt, Edgeley & Ferguson and Mr. Joseph Pyrah alterations to the sanitary conveniences have been carried out ; in the former case, three pail closets have been abolished and three freshwater closets substituted ; and in the latter case, two privy closets and midden abolished, and a freshwater closet and urinal substituted.

There are 72 Bakehouses within the district, and, with the exception of one, the baking is carried on in conjunction with some other business.

Homeworkers.

During the year 32 lists were received from employers within the district, sending twice in the year, representing 956 outworkers (this number is approximately double the number of individual outworkers).

One list was received from an outside Authority, representing two employers and two outworkers.

Seventy six inspections were made during the year to outworkers' premises.

C. Sanitary Administration of the District

Summary of Work done in the Department of the Inspector of Nuisances.

No. of Notices served . . . 145 Preliminary and 5 Statutory.
No. of Nuisances remedied . . 1,757, at 489 Houses and other premises.

Closet Accommodation.

No. of Conversions during 1913 . . 190 privy, 7 pail, and 25

waste water closets were replaced by 227 fresh water closets, whilst 105 privy middens and 14 dry ashpits were abolished, and 212 dustbins substituted.

Amount of nightsoil and ashes removed during the year	4,756 loads
No. of houses completed and certified fit for human habitation	57

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Orders, 1885 and 1886.

No. of Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk - - - -	59
No. of Samples of Milk taken - - - - -	11

Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act.

No. of Houses Inspected - - - - -	135
No. of Houses the defects of which were remedied; -	36
No. of houses unfit for human habitation demolished -	1

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

No. of Inspections made - - - - -	103
No. of Notices served - - - - -	2
No. of Nuisances remedied - - - - -	2
No. of Lists received - - - - -	33
No. of Inspections made to homeworkers' premises -	76

Smoke Nuisances.

No. of Smoke Observations taken - - - .	5
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Infectious Diseases.

No. of Houses at which Infectious Disease occurred -	86
No. of Rooms fumigated and disinfected - - -	266

Hospital Accommodation.

The Council pay a retaining fee for six beds in the Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital. Two beds for Smallpox and four beds for other cases than Smallpox.

Twenty-five cases were removed to hospital, viz. :
Scarlet Fever 15, Diphtheria 7, Enteric Fever 2, Erysipelas 1.

The arrangement of the hospital is such that four different infectious diseases can be isolated and treated concurrently. There is also an isolation ward for doubtful cases.

Adoptive Acts in force in the District.

Title of Act.	Date Act came in force in the District.
The Public Libraries' Act and Acts amending the same	21st May, 1887.
The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	26th March, 1892.
The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	1st May, 1894.
The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890	1st July, 1894.
The Private Street Works Act, 1892 .	1st May, 1896.
The Museums & Gymnasiums Act, 1891	1st October, 1897.
The Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1889	6th May, 1901.

Chemical and Bacteriological Work during the Year.

All Bacteriological work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, Manchester.

The following tabulated statement will show the number and nature of specimens submitted, and the result of the examination.

*MONTH.	Diphtheria.		Typhoid Fever.		Human Tuberculosis Sputum.		Bovine Tuberculosis Milk.		Various Investigations. Nature.	No. of Samples. **
	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+	Total.	+		
January .	...	...	...	...	5	2				
February .	1	1	...	...	4	1				
March .	1	1	...	...	9	4				
April .	1	0	...	...	8	2				
May .	1	1	...	...	1	0				
June .	1	0	...	...	10	5				
July .	...	...	...	...	5	0			LB. 6083 CB 1415=20 Milk.	12
August .	2	1	...	...	3	2			LB. 6122 CB 1434=38 Milk.	5
September .	1	1	...	...	5	3				
October .	...	...	1	0	4	1				
November .	4	3	1	0	8	3				
December .	2	1	...	...	3	1				
Total .	14	9	2	0	65	24				17

* The Month is counted to the last Saturday in each Month.

** The numbers given in this column refer to the number of initial specimens or samples which formed the basis of " various investigations " in the course of which a greater number of specimens may have had to be examined for the purpose of study.

D. Prevalence of and Control over Acute Infectious Diseases.

Isolation.

Out of a total of 100 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year, 25 cases were removed to Hospital (23 to Hyde Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, one case was removed to an Isolation Hospital in Manchester, and one to Ashton-under-Lyne Union Hospital).

Disinfection.

Rooms are disinfected by either Formaldehyde vapour or the fumes from burning sulphur. No provision has yet been made for stoving bedding, &c.

The district is much in need of a steam disinfecter.

During the year three public schools were disinfected in consequence of the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Measles.

Bacteriology.

Eighty one specimens in suspected cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, and Phthisis have been sent to Professor Delepine, of the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, for examination, and the following is the result of the work done during the year 1913 :—

Diphtheria, 14 examinations made, and the specific Bacilli were found in 9 cases, or 64·2 per cent.

Typhoid Fever, 2 examinations were made, both negative.

Phthisis, 65 tests were made, tubercle bacilli were found in 24 cases, or 36·9 per cent.

Library Books found in infected houses are either destroyed or thoroughly disinfected by separating the leaves and submitting them to the fumes of burning sulphur or Formaldehyde vapour.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases I have dealt with according to the rules laid down in the "Memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School, 1909."

E. Prevalence and Control over Tuberculosis.

This matter I have dealt with in a subsequent part of my report, under the heading "Tuberculosis."

Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate.

There were 359 births registered (11 illegitimate). The females born (188) exceed the males (171) by 17.

The birth rate was 20·8 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population (males 9·9, females 10·9).

The following table gives the number of births registered, with the birth-rate for the years 1903-1912, with averages for the years stated :—

Year.	No. of Births.	Birth-rate.
1903	387	24·5
1904	388	25·0
1905	336	21·5
1906	399	25·4
1907	352	22·2
1908	392	24·5
1909	391	24·2
1910	439	26·9
1911	385	22·7
1912	364	21·3
Averages for years	—	—
1903-1912	383	23·8

From the above figures it will be seen that the birth-rate is 3·0 below the average for the past ten years, and is the lowest birth-rate on record.

The birth-rate, 28·6, in 1898, is the highest of which I have record.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1913 was 23·9 (figures provisional).

Death Rate.

The total number of deaths registered was 252. The deaths of males (131) exceed those of females (121) by 10.

The “crude” death-rate from all causes was 14·65 per 1,000 per annum of the estimated population.

The following table gives the number of deaths belonging to the district, with the “crude” death-rates for the years 1903-1912, with averages for the years stated :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate.
1903	226	14·7
1904	246	15·2
1905	230	14·7
1906	259	16·5
1907	215	13·5
1908	215	13·4
1909	244	15·1
1910	195	11·9
1911	256	15·1
1912	248	14·5
Averages for years	— —	— —
1903-1912	233	14·4

The “crude” death-rate is 0·2 above the average for the past 10 years.

The “crude” death-rate for England and Wales for 1913 was 13·7 (figures provisional only).

Transferable Deaths.

Five deaths of non-residents, registered in the district, have been transferred away, and 44 deaths of residents not registered in the district have been transferred to the district.

Standardized Death Rate.

On the 22nd April, 1913, I received from the Registrar-General, through Dr. Sergeant, County Medical Officer of Health, a factor for correcting the general death-rate based upon the population as estimated at the Census of 1911.

The following gives the factor, and illustrates the difference between the crude and standardized death-rate :—

Factor.	Standardized Death Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Difference.
1.0659.	Males ... 8.12 Females.. 7.49	Males ... 7.62 Females.. 7.03	14.65 + 0.96

The ages at the time of death were as follows :—

All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 yrs.	2 and under 5 yrs.	5 and under 15 yrs.	15 and under 25 yrs.	25 and under 45 yrs.	45 and under 65 yrs.	65 and up- wards
252	52	5	11	4	7	41	55	77

The chief causes of death during 1913 were as follows :

Measles 4, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 3, Influenza 1, Erysipelas 1, Phthisis 21, Tubercular Meningitis 2, other Tubercular Diseases 2, Cancer 17, Rheumatic Fever 1, Meningitis 4, Organic Heart Disease 14, Bronchitis 18, Pneumonia (all forms) 17, other Respiratory Diseases 6, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 6, Cirrhosis of the Liver 2, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 12, Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth) 19, Violence 9, Suicide 6, Cerebral Haemorrhage, Apoplexy, and Hemiplegia 15, Senile Decay 27, Gastritis 7, other defined diseases 37.

From the above it will be seen that Lung Diseases account for 62 deaths, next comes Congenital Debility, &c., 19, Cancer 17, Apoplexy 15, Organic Heart Disease 14, Nephritis and Bright's Disease 12.

Infant Mortality.

There were 52 deaths of Infants under one year of age registered during the year.

Measured by the proportion of deaths to the registered births was equal to 144 per 1000.

The following table gives the number of Infant Deaths and Infant Death rate for the years 1903-1912, with averages for the years stated :—

Year.	No. of Infant Deaths.	Infants Death-rate.
1903	70	180
1904	74	190
1905	63	187
1906	54	135
1907	34	96
1908	41	104
1909	51	130
1910	43	97
1911	57	148
1912	54	148
Averages for years	—	—
1903-1912	54	141

Of the deaths under one year, 19 were due to Congenital Malformation, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus; Measles 2, Meningitis 2, Convulsions 1, Bronchitis 2, Laryngitis 1, Pneumonia 7, Diarrhœa and Enteritis 6, Gastritis 6, Syphilis 1, Suffocation 1, Atelectasis 1, other causes 3.

Of the total deaths under one year, three were illegitimate children.

The following table gives the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age :—

See Annexed Sheet opposite.



CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 Mth.	Total Deaths under One Year.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{ Certified	12	1	3	3	19	12	11	5	5	52
	{ Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
{ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
{ Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
{ Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
{ Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
{ Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	1	7
{ Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
{ Gastritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	6
{ Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
{ Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations c	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth	...	9	1	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	11
{ Atrophy, Debility, and
{ Marasmus	...	2	...	1	...	3	3	...	2	...	8
{ Other causes	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3
Total	12	1	3	3	19	12	11	5	5	52

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From this table it will be seen that the greatest death-rate after the first week is between the end of the first month and the end of the sixth month.

I regret to have to report a continued high death-rate of infants.

The reason I attribute to the great amount of female labour in this district, the mother often continues to work up to a few weeks of confinement, and often returns to work at an early period afterwards. The baby is taken out of a warm bed at an unreasonably early hour and carried in the cold morning air to its day nurse (usually a woman with extensive experience, one who can boast of having had a large family of her own and who has probably reared two or three out of a family of nine or ten) to be artificially fed, frequently on the most unsuitable food, and kept quiet with dummy teats and soothing syrup so as to enable her to get along with her other household duties.

The gradually declining birth-rate is certainly a matter for serious consideration, but, in my opinion, no more than the infant death-rate.

The conserving of infant life is one which deserves very serious consideration, and cost should not stand in the way where infant life is at stake.

I am more and more convinced that the adoption of the Notification of Births Act and the appointment of a Lady Health Visitor, to advise young mothers on the feeding and care of their babies, also to keep a watchful eye over babies who are sent out during the day to be nursed, would do much to reduce the enormous yearly waste of child life.

Infectious Diseases.

The diseases included in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, are as follows :—

Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Erysipelas, and Asiatic Cholera.

The following cases were notified in 1913 and the ten previous years, and the year 1913 is compared with the average of the previous ten years :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Avge. for 10 yrs.	1913
Smallpox.....	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever	74	101	114	131	199	87	92	24	47	37	90	57
Diphtheria & Membranous Croup.....	17	5	1	5	14	11	7	6	8	17	9	26
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	19	17	9	11	4	11	17	6	8	5	10	6
Puerpl. Fever	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	...
Erysipelas ...	18	25	29	19	16	5	12	7	11	7	14	10
Contd. Fever.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	136	153	157	169	234	114	128	44	76	67	127	99

From this table it will be seen the number of cases notified is below the average for the past ten years, but is considerably above those notified in any one of the previous three years.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population from the principal zymotics: Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid, and other continued), Epidemic Influenza, Cholera, Plague, Diarrhœa, Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas is shown in the following table, compared with the average for the previous ten years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Avge. for 10 yrs.	1913
1.36	1.6	1.34	1.14	1.58	1.12	1.92	0.67	1.53	0.58	1.28	0.87

Smallpox.

There was no case of Smallpox notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
74	101	114	134	199	87	92	24	47	37	57

There were no cases notified during the first four months of the year. In May three cases were notified, in August two cases, September seven cases, October fourteen cases, November fourteen cases, and in December sixteen cases were notified.

There was one death from Scarlet Fever.

Fifteen cases were removed to hospital, all other cases were treated by isolation, as far as possible, in their own homes.

Printed Leaflets, setting out the danger of the disease, risk of infection, and the means to be adopted to prevent its spread, were distributed to householders: also notices to school teachers to exclude from school children from infected houses. A copy of instructions is also left with those in charge of each case notified.

In the case of two children discovered attending school during the desquamation period the parents were summoned before the Health Committee, and, on pleading ignorance of the nature of their children's illness, they were cautioned and no further proceedings taken. The classroom of the school was thoroughly disinfected.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows, viz.: North Ward 17, East Ward 20, West Ward 20. The disease continues epidemic at the present date.

Diphtheria and Membraneous Croup.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years :

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
17	5	1	5	14	11	7	6	8	17	26

The number notified in 1913 is more than in any one of the previous ten years, and is, I believe, the highest figure on record.

The incidence of the disease throughout the year is shown in the following table, from which we perceive that the disease was specially prevalent during the last quarter :

1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter.	
Feb. 15	1	May 3	1	July 5	1	Oct. 11	1
Mar. 8	1	„ 10	1	„ 19	1	„ 18	1
„ 15	1	„ 17	1	Aug. 9	1	„ 25	3
		June 28	1	Sept. 13	1	Nov. 1	1
				„ 20	1	„ 15	1
						„ 22	2
						Dec. 6	1
						„ 13	1
						„ 27	2
Total	3	Total	4	Total	5	Total	14

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free in all cases.

Bacteriological Examination is provided for. This work is entrusted to the Public Health Laboratory, Victoria University, Manchester.

Fourteen throat swabs were examined. Nine positive and five negative.

Seven cases were removed to hospital.

The disease accounts for three deaths.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows, viz.:—
North Ward 9, East Ward 6, West Ward 11.

Enteric Fever.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
19	17	9	11	4	11	17	6	8	5	6

No death was certified as due to Enteric Fever.

The Council provide for free examination of blood.

Two specimens were submitted for examination. Both negative.

Two cases were removed to hospital.

The distribution of the cases was as follows, viz.:—
North Ward 1, East Ward 3, West Ward 2.

Erysipelas.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
18	25	29	19	16	5	12	7	11	7	10

One case was removed to Ashton-under-Lyne Union Hospital.

One death was due to Erysipelas.

The Ward distribution of the cases was as follows, viz.:—North Ward 4, East Ward 5, West Ward 1.

Measles.

This disease is not notifiable.

The disease was epidemic during the beginning of the first quarter of the year, and the action taken to suppress the disease is mentioned under the heading "Schools."

The following figures show the number of deaths during the years : —

1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
0	15	0	5	5	4

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

A disease most frequent in young children under 12 months of age, and more frequent in artificially fed children than those fed on the breast alone. Flies are the principal carriers, and therefore more frequent in the hot summer months when flies are numerous.

During the summer months handbills were distributed throughout the district. In these were set out the serious infectiousness of the disease, and the precautionary measures to be taken.

The disease accounts for six deaths, all under one year.

Whooping Cough.

The district has been almost free from Whooping Cough throughout the year, and what few cases that came to my notice were of a mild character. Teachers are instructed to exclude from school all sufferers. Also others coming from infected houses.

There were no deaths from the disease during the year.

Chicken Pox.

This disease was more or less prevalent during the second and third quarters of the year.

No deaths occurred from this disease.

Puerperal Fever.

The following figures show the number of cases notified during the years :—

1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0

There are seven midwives on the County Register who live in the district. There are others who practice in the district, but live in other districts. They are frequently visited by the Lady Inspector of Midwives, and on the whole, they perform their work efficiently.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Poliomyelitis.

On the 25th day of January, 1912, the Council resolved and ordered that the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, shall apply in the district to Acute Poliomyelitis and Cerebro-Spinal Fever. On the seventh day of February, 1912, the L.G.B. granted its approval, and the Order came into operation on the 1st April, 1912. On the 15th August, 1912, by General Order of the L.G.B. these two diseases were made compulsorily notifiable in all districts. One case of Acute Poliomyelitis was notified on the 24th March, 1913, a girl, aged two years and three months. Onset, 9th March, temperature 100.6 deg., pains in the head and slight delirium. Temperature continued up for four days, when it fell to normal and did not again rise above normal. On the fourth day complained of pains in the left shoulder and showed signs of paralysis in the muscles of the left arm. There was no catarrh. Case improving, but still some paralysis of the arm (9.3.14).

Tuberculosis.

On the 1st January, 1912, cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in all classes of practice became notifiable, and by order of the L.G.B. tuberculosis (all forms) was made compulsorily notifiable (from February 1st, 1913).

During the year 38 notifications were received in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In the month of January 5 cases were notified, one under the Public Health (Tuberculosis in Hospitals) Regulations, 1911, and 4 under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1911 (total 3 males 2 females).

Since February 1st 33 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received (males 21, females 12).

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in respect of age :—

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total cases Notified	Annual Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Males	—	—	—	—	3	14	6	1	24	1.39
Females	—	—	—	1	5	8	—	—	14	0.81
Total	—	—	—	1	8	22	6	1	38	2.21

Twenty three notifications were received in respect of Tuberculosis other than the lungs.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in respect of age ;—

	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	Total cases notified.	Annual rate per 1,000 of population.
Males	—	—	1	4	2	4	3	—	14	0.81
Females	—	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	9	0.52
Total	—	2	3	7	4	4	3	—	23	1.33

All cases are visited on receipt of notification, and afterwards kept under observation. A record of each case kept, and where insanitary conditions were found, notices were served on the owners for their abatement.

The Council provide for free examination of Sputum in all cases.

Sixty five specimens were submitted to Professor Delepine for examination. Twenty four positive and forty one negative.

Rooms are disinfected where thought desirable, and in every case, on the death or removal of a patient, the house is thoroughly disinfected before a fresh tenant is allowed to occupy it. Disinfectants are supplied free, also Izal Handkerchiefs.

Printed instructions to persons suffering from Consumption are left with each patient, and handbills dealing with the danger of infection have been distributed throughout the district, and to factories and workshops.

National Insurance Act (Sanatoria Benefits).

During the year 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis have had treatment at Sanatoria. The average period of treatment extended was 11 weeks.

The majority of these cases on discharge showed distinct benefit from the treatment. The Tuberculosis officer has in all cases kept in touch with the cases after discharge, by periodical visits to the patient's home, and either met in consultation, or, where that has not been convenient, reported to the patient's medical attendant the progress of the case. This course has been much appreciated.

The Council have made no arrangements for the treatment of non-insured cases, but a number of cases have taken advantage of the benefits of the Manchester Consumption Hospital. One case had treatment at Delamere Forest, Cheshire (Crossley Sanatorium), and one at the Bowdon Sanatorium, Cheshire.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounts for 21 deaths or a death-rate corresponding to 1·22 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary) accounts for four deaths, a death-rate of 0·23 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

APPENDIX.

VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLES I, II, III, & IV.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths Registered in the district		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to the district.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett		Number.	Rate.	of non-residents registered in the district.	of Residents not registered in the district.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	Number.	Standardized Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	15983	392	392	24.5	209	13.07		6	41	104	215	14.33
1909	16122	391	391	24.2	235	14.5		9	51	130	244	16.12
1910	16319	439	439	26.9	186	11.3		9	43	97	195	12.72
1911	16931	383	385	22.7	232	13.7	3	27	57	148	256	16.11
1912	17049	363	364	21.3	226	13.2	3	25	54	148	248	15.49
1913	17189	358	359	20.8	213	12.3	5	44	52	144	252	15.61

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) 2593

Total population at all ages	16880	} At Census 1911.
Number of inhabited houses ...	...	...	3981
Average number of persons per house ...	...	...	4.956

TABLE II.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in Each Locality (<i>e.g.</i> Parish or Ward) of the District.			Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages.	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	North Ward	East Ward	West Ward	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous (roup))	26	...	7	18	...	1	...	...	9	6	11	7
Erysipelas	10	1	1	1	...	2	4	1	4	5	1	1
Scarlet Fever	57	...	20	34	2	1	...	...	17	20	20	15
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	6	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	3	2	2
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polionmyelitis...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	38	...	...	1	7	22	7	1	13	7	18	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	23	...	5	7	5	3	3	...	11	3	9	...
Totals	161	1	34	63	15	30	16	2	56	44	61	25

Isolation Hospital—Hyde Borough Infectious Disease Hospital. Total available beds, 6.

Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

TABLE III. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1913

Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.

CAUSES OF DEATH. 1	All Ages								
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Under 1 year	1 & under 2 years.	2 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
All Causes { Certified	252	52	5	11	4	7	41	55	77
{ Unc'fied	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup.	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	21	..	...	...	1	4	10	6	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease ..	17	...	...	1	...	...	6	4	6
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Meningitis ...	4	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Organic Heart Disease.	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	5
Bronchitis ...	18	2	...	...	...	...	2	5	9
Pneumonia (all forms)	17	7	1	...	...	1	4	1	3
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	12	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5
Puerperal Fever ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ...	9	1	...	2	...	...	3	2	1
Suicide ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1
Other Defined Diseases	86	12	1	1	1	1	6	16	46
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia...	11	3	...	...	...	1	4	1	2

TABLE IV. INFANT MORTALITY.

1913. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months	3 Months and under 6 Months	6 Months and under 9 Months	9 Months and under 12 M th	Total Deaths under One Year.
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All causes	{ Certified			12	1	3	3	19	12	11	5	5	52
	{ Uncertified			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
{ Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
{ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis (<i>b</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	7
{ Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3
{ Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	1	...	6
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
{ Congenital Malformations <i>c</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	1	...	...	...	11
{ Atrophy, Debility, and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marasmus ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	3	...	2	...	8
Other causes	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3
Total ...	...	...	...	12	1	3	3	19	12	11	5	5	52

Nett Births in the year { legitimate, 348.
 { illegitimate, 11.

Nett Deaths in the year of $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{legitimate infants, 49.} \\ \text{illegitimate infants, 3.} \end{array} \right.$

